CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT'R. 12, 1863.

BEITHER by mail nor telegraph have we received any imp ortant news since our faturday's issue, and can only arposition of affairs.

For the present it appears to be placed beyond a doubt that no attempt will be made to carry Rosechanz's position at Chattanoogs by assault. Whether that was ever possible with Brace's force, is more than we can say, although we know it is alledged that Polk's slowness on Sunday pre vented our army from improving the Chicamauga victory to the extent of recapturing Chattanoogs. It the opportunity did then exist, it has certainly long since passed away and Boseckanz only be gotten out of Chattanooga by shelling, by regular approaches or by strategic mar couvres which would compel him to fall back in order to protect his rear and secure his communications. As the shelling process is doubtful, and that of approaches tedious, it seems to be conceded that the third plan, that by strategic marcouvres will be finally resorted to. That there are grave hints and surmises of bold and decisive movements made, or about to be made, we know. Some of our cotemporaries expect that a dis tinguished Confederate general will shortly be "heard from," while others request their readers to "look out" for something remarkable and highly important. These m ysterion movements, under the direction of a distingu shed Confederate general, are differently stated by different rumours, and widely separated localities are desig nated as the theatre upon which they are to be executed Bifting all these remours, this much remains with some as surance of certainty, namely: FRAGG'S army does not contain all the Confederate troops destined yet to take a part in the Fall campaign in the West; neither do Bragg's manœuvres before Chattanooga constitute the whole strategy of that campaign. The season is rapidly advancing. and the period is near at hand when active operations most cease in the broken and mountainous country which forms the present Western seat of war. It is evident, therefore, that movements to be made this season at all, must be news from the West at an early day. We may add that from their combinations in that sec ion.

Meade's army is evidently depleted to furnish soldiers for Bosecranz, and no doubt can exist of the fact that he is ket rapidly falling back in the direction of Washington, being of his base. Whether Lee will succeed in bringing him to an engagement appears somewhat doubtful. Some of the Richmond papers appear to think that if Meade falls back he can hardly avoid a flight, amounting almost to a rout. We think it quite likely that he may have to abandon some material, but inasmuch as a retrograde movement must have been contemplated and provided for, we can see no ground to hope for any serious loss to the enemy in con-

of that city know that their streets are within range of the effervescence ceases. enemy's guns on Morris Island and that they have been so for a good while. They have become familiarized with the situation, and somewhat reckless in regard to it. while on the other hand the enemy evidently shrinks from city by shelling, while the Forts in the vicinity remain unsubdued. They are evidently bending their efforts to will soon give you a clear juice capable of making a clear, silencing our batteries on James Island, with a view of getting a foothold there, and crawling, sapping, min- by experimenting; and experience has fully confirmed to guard left in the ancient borough, and but for the preing and working their way to the city. They would be prouder to have it as a prize intact than in roins.

THE PATENT OFFICE .- During the three months ending with the 30th ult., twenty-three patents have been issued from the Confederate States Patent Office, of which thir teen are for military purposes, there being four for torpedoes, two for projectiles, one breach-loading cannon, one friction tubes, one for an artificial leg, which we take to be ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says for a fuze guage and cutter, and one for an explosive apparatus. The rest are mostly for wooden shoe soles, shoe a defective supply of leather. The following are from this reason.

Benjamin Cook, Kinston, N. C., explosive apparatus, that of soda, and apply it is the same way. July 10th.

Miles Waterhouse, and W. Whealan, varnish, Charlotte, N. C., July 25 h.

Toomer Holland, Charlotte, N. C., process of producing

THE BRITISH governmental establishment for India falls tention to it hereto one, I will give certain general rules very little, if at all short of that for the bome empire, the which should be observed. Indian revenue for the current fiscal year being estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for India at over forty- juice will average one gallon of syrup. five millions of pounds. As the debt of India is so much

terest, is equal to that of the home or Western Empire of Great Britain. INDEPENDELY POSTPONED .- Some Washington correspondents to New York papers say that it has been determined to postpone the next Presidential election until after the suppression of the "rebellion" and the restoration of the tion of the country it is impossible to comply with the re- | act on. quirement. If Lincoln helds on to office until after the suppression of the "rebellion" he will have a lease of

General Pole is a slow coach and given to much s'ceping The correspondent or the correspondent's informant, is no Bracc's Lieut pants are slow coaches. For example: Polk was ordered to renew the attack precisely at daybreak on Sunday. At nine or half past nine, Bragg rode to Polk's headquarters and found him asleep in bed."

power for himself and for his sor Bos-UEL after him.

EIGHT PERSONS giving their names as RICHARD ROBERTS. Esq , Special Magistrate, or examination.

As late as half-past twelve o'clock, none of the cases had been concluded. We will give the particulars to morrow. lew thoughts as the result of my observations, for the in-

DUPLIN, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1863. Messrs. Fulton & Price: The question as to whether the (commonly called) Tithe Law passed by Congress, required the producer to furnish a tenth of his grain and potatoes; and then, a tenth of the pork made f om those articles, has been frequently discussed among my friends, and I to k the liberty to write for a construction of the law. By yesterday's mail I received the reply; and supposing your readers might be pleased to see the answer, I send it to your office for communication to your patrons, if you

Very respectfully, &c., JERE. PEARSALL. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, ) Bichmond, Oct. 2d, 1863.

JERE. PEARSALL, Esq., Kenansville, N. C. Sra : Your letter of the 28th ult. to the address of the Attorney General, has been referred to this. Bureau, for the reason that he is not authorised to give an opinion upon the questions submitted. By sec. 11, of the tax act, each certain reservations to the government. This tax is imposed on all, whether gathered or not, except hav and fodder, which must first be cured, and peas, beans and ground peas, which must first be gathered. it therefore follows, that, if hoge into the field, and the crop is consumed in that way, then, as none has been gathered, there will be no tax. Bo then, the tithe is only required upon the hog and fodder cured, and the peas, beaus and ground peas gathered -There are all the exceptions. If a man turns bogs on his potatoes, corn, &c , he must save enough of each to pay the tithe upon the whole. This is the law, and it is by that that we must all be governed. By sec. 12, the farmer, planter or grazier, is required to pay one-tenth of his pork -that is, or all the hogs slaughtered, in bacon, reconing 60 lbs. of bacon as an equivalent for 100 lbs. pork. There is were fattened, whether by corn from the crib, corn in the

field, or peas, ground peas and potatoes fed in the fleid, it Very respectfully THOMPSON ALLAN, Commissio er of Taxes. BDQHS STH V. U BEG'T.,

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND O. C. OCt. 9.a. 1863. Mesers. Fulton & 1 rice. Wilmington: GB: TS: Allow me the printing of acknowledging through our columns the receipt from Mies M. A. buie, of Two hunded and Fifty (\$250) Dollars, which has been handed over to burgeon Kennedy, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of this regiment.

is ad the same.

From the Peterslurg Express

ing concise and clear statement of the apparatus necessary, and of leading steps involved in the process of manufacturing the syrup. We also append a communication which appeared in the Richmond Sentinel not long since. We presume that the most of farmers who planted the cane have already manufactured their morive by inference at any approximation, even, to the actual lasses, but the information which we now publish will prove of value for future crops, and we would suggest that our country readers clip the articles out and paste them away for future reference. We would suggest alkalies to neutralize the acids. Several have informed us that they used no alkalies whatever, and their syrup has proved to be all that they could desire. This is a as it involves but little expense to test the aikalies. The

THE MANUFACURE OF SOFGHO, OR CONFEDERATE SYRUP. My direct ons are for farmers and planters a ho have not cannot, and would not get the elaborate apparatus of a sugar house; but there are essential fixtures, &c., which must be had, to-wit : A mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of mon dipper, and perforated ladies or skimmers.

The foundries will make them to order. The Boilers .- They should be proportioned in size and number to the size of the crop; say one for 20 acres, two or three for 50 acres, and five or six for 100 acres, more or

As many as five or six can be put in one " battery." and be operated by one urnace, running under all. The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a Inglis, on behalf of persons held by the enrolling officer wooden rim, eight or ten mehes high, around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the inside than midway of the boiler, otherwise the syrup wil be burnt by the nie.

krown by the seeds becoming of a purplish black and the stalks streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the canes, if left standing on on them, they will keep good until the crop is manufactured, if you will barely cut off all the ripe said If you pull the todder the cames will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants. The Gathering of the Canes - Pullthe fedder as you do

corn, each day as you grind your canes. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp hoes, and haul them to the made promptly, and of course we may look for important | mill with the seed on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the fie d if a large one, dry the papicles in the sun one day, and house. The seed will equal or exceed corn on our authorities hope to realize the most favourable results the same land; and containing, by chemical analysis, 66 per cent. of starch, is ab ut two-thirds the value of cera | the indulgence, upon a proper contruction of its terms, or rye for feeding stock, or, "hom ns referens," for mak ing whisky, and will command \$1 per bushel in the mar-

no longer in a condition to occupy ground so far in advance cloth, tastened over the receiving tube, to clear it of all erate i tand that, therefore, whenever one is acting as a heavy Parrott gun at Cumming's Point. Very little firing To Clarify the Juice - Put the juice in the largest boiler. near filling it, and wart a gentle fi e under it, and put the

> 30 minutes, until clarified. This is to be effected by adminstering some atkali io solution. The vest alkalie for this purpose is the super carbonate of soda. Put one heaping teaspoonful in a pin of water, dissolve it, and pour it into the boiler of simmering Juice. scum all over the surface of the juice. Fkim this off, and

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric acids which abound in the Chinese sug r cane juice; and the super. carb. of sado is the purest and best alkali for this purpose, as sodium the base of the peroxyed, is lighter | ceived as substitutes. than water. The pressure of the mill forces ou, with the the oblequy which would attach to the destruction of the juice a great deal of green, feculous matter, which the light alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and thick acidless syrup. The use of sada I discovered in 1-57

lution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane jaice. I am fortified in these views against the use of lime to for breach-loading fire-arms, one for a machine for casting clarify and purify syrup by Dr. Robert Batey, one of the

deliberately: "Lime answers no u eful purpose, so far a warlike implement, or at least a necessity created by war; as syrup is concerned, save to neutralize the free acid which one for a bullet machine, by compression, we suppose; one exists naturally in the cane. Lime darkens the color, and to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrap." I regret that Dr. Batey did not go farther, and give the reason why lime does not clarify. I have already suggestpegs, and other things suggestive of a close blockade and | ed its specific gravity as a base, as being too heavy, as the

> If soda cannot be had, have ready strong lye, from green hickory ashes. The alkaline solution is the next heat to After the juice is both neutralized of its free acids and purified of its fecu a, which may be seen and known by the ses-ation of effery scence and the transparency of the

> arce then boil down to the syru, point. In the ab-cace or instruments, which can not now be had, be sur : you boil enough. It is eater to err by boiling too much than not enough. As a general ule you have to go by eye ight, and as but few to he South ever pall any at

ava.lable revenue of the Eastern Empire, after paying in-3d. Boil down until all toater is expelled. This may be sen and known, when the syrup being reduced to about one-fitta its original quantity of jaice, throws up jets some 6 inches high; these latter is the water escaping as steam; continue to boil until these jets cease; then strike off your

The Barrels .- Put up your syrup in cypress barrels : white cak barrels will not hold syrup. Several large plau-Union. The reason he assigns is that the constitution re the syrup, but the exygen of the atmosphere will certainly, quires all the States to vote, and that in the present condi- as it has done, acidify it, as it thus has so much surface t

In conclusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of crial, blockade and war. Its fodder is equal to that of corn, its seed is equal to two thirds of core, and its syrup hearly equal to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many Somnonent.-The Richmond correspondent says that gailons of syrup per acre as the land can pecks of corn Let us cultivate this crop as largely as possible. It will enable as to seed our people at home, and to send meat, bacon and beef to our gallant armies, who are now standadmirer of Brace, but says: "to give the devil his due, ing sentines upon the confines of our territory, and who, in hunger, now bivouse upon the fields of their glory, and

From the Richmond Sentinel. 1 I send you, by a friend, a small sample of molasses, made rom the sorghum, or Chinese sugar care, to show you LIAM COUNCIL, JOHN MURPHY, PRIER MURRAY and HENRY snother illustration of our increasing independence of all W. HARLAND, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in sorts of blockades. I am pleased to say, through all this the robbery of Messrs Brown & Anderson's Jewelry Store, bod; has a patch, or crop; and, I suppose, few families fegion, and from every section I hear from, almost everywere brought up this morning before John J. Conolby, will be deprived any longer of molasses, even though it be held at \$15 a gallen by the sharpers and speculators. I have been so much encouraged, and have had, so far, such excellest success, I am tempted to throw tokether a

struction of he unini lated and inexperienced I have, so far, succeeded in making some 50 gallons, without ever encountering a serious ciffi uity, or spoiling a pint. I had to hew, right out of the rough, my experience; and entered ers, to the number of three hundred, made a rush to city. upon the operation with my fancy full of all sorts of difficulties and troubles. But I found them all to yield to the common, plain sense which any woman, who can make a kertie of preserves, will bring into requisition. I will, in

this, that any man who can raise a crop of Irelian corn can raise a crop of sorghum. I prefer, on good hand, rows three and a haif to four feet apart, and stalks twelve to fifteen in- of its hospitalities. ches apart, in the rows. Plant early, work early, and thin early, and then you can boil early. I have nothing to say about the mid. Every no ighborhood has its mechanic but I do have something to say as to the time of crushing. I find most persons are waiting under very bad advice. I think, for the cane to become dead ripe. This is unphilosophical in the tace of well established it iws-thoroughly attested facts of vegetable physiology. \* y theory and my practice is this: To begin to crush the car ie just as soon as the paulcles, or seed begin to become bis ck. At that e. and that a hostile vessel, in attempting to enter it. farmer and planter of the Confederate States is required to riod the grain is forming, and at that per iod, viz: the ap- would be exposed to the fire of eight hundred guns of trict, has a splendid company of this sort in the field. John I think that seven per cent. should be the established pay one-tenth of the products enumerated therein, save preaching maturity of the grain-the sace baring element- the heaviest calibre. is at its highest developme t. if the seed is allowed to mature or become "dead ripe," all physio bgists know that the sugar is consumed (in some plants, viz the Indian corn almost entirely) to a large extent in the maturity of the Washington. a tarmer gathers none of the latter, but turns his grain-I know, that in the sorghum all of saccharine element is not consumed, but I am satisfied that from a given lot of sorghum a much larger yield will be obt ined from corn ap reaching, that from that which has attained maturity. Example-a day or two ago from % gall us, the

> from corn above described, not thoroughly ripe, I obtained 9 gallons of molasses—both conshed in the same smill, and boiled in the same boilers.

hours, when the original quantity of juice has been considerably reduced, you may begin to double your pans—that is, put the boiled juice from one pan into another, filling We copy from the Southern Cultivator, the follow- the empty boils s with water, if in a furrace, to prevent breaking, and continue to dosb'e until (if you have one large boiler) all the juice is it one This is convenient, for you have to watch it at distinit, to provent burning or belt

Now comes the only point in which the plainest plantation sense is not all that is necessary to encoses: As it approaches the molasses stage there will be observed a great difference is the character of the ebulition. It boils slow. and thick and heavy. Experience will tell when it is nearly done. Keep a clean, dry sancer and spoon near by Every five minutes try a little—let it become cool; taste. and see if it's dove, or thick enough A tew tria's will that there is quite a variety of opinion about using make any one an expert, as it will become done very soon, and, unless care is taken, will burn. As soon as you are satisfied with its taste and density, strain once more. through one thickness of flancel, and you will have molasses del ghtfui in flavor, beautiful in color, and (you know) their camp, &c. We were still pursuing them when our matter, however, that every man can decide for himself, perfectly clean. This is the whole secret and m stery. I guard left. am sorry to have made this so long. I could not abbrevi-

ate without impairing distinctness and simplicy. N. B. These several strainings are very important, and constitute a most necessary item in the process of boiling. They facilitate the complete separation of the albumen FROM VIRGINIA-THE FXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. cellulose and resinous particles, which, if permitted to remain, will inevitably give an unpleasant taste, and greatly increase the danger of burning and boiling over. It is bu! wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a com- a few minutes' trauble, and the near the band men captured at Vicksburg duly exchanged, has eliciassured of an article perfectly clean, and she will not be-The Mill -Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a grudge, for this reason, the slight additional trouble. omitted to say, not only the blade, but the boot of the fo'der, must be removed. If allowed to remain it absorbs States of ten thousand men, and demands the release of the

much of the juice and makes the molasses bitter. F. B. 7/. From the Darlington (S C.) Southerner.

IMPORTANT DECISION. We understand that two applications under writs of beas corpus have recently been made to Chancellor of Marlborough District as conscripts, for discharge he represents, and administers a sharp rebake to the Yanthe land where they grow, with all their leaves or fod er that age, and is embraced within the last call of the the same time they are willing to adopt any fair and just and remanded the petitioner in each case to the custo dy of the enrolling efficer, holding, that the permission act for the suppression of gamb ing in this State. given by Congress to render military service by subthat the substitute does not himself owe the service spectators. which he is rendering for another : that the 9th section of the Act of April 16, 1862 containing the grant of ffirm this genera principle, and the several General Orders of the Secretary of War on the subject, begin- Fort Johnston steadily yesterday. Cur batteries were ning with No 37 of May 19th, 1862, more clearly reit- firing at Gregg and Wagner. The enemy has mounted a substitute, becomes from any cause, in his own right last night or this morning. On yesterday there was a grand bound to the service which he is rendering for another, review of all the infantry and arti lery forces on James fuce to simmering, not boile g, and keep it so for about although when received he was not liable for duty, the leland. It was made by Gen. Rip'ey. The display was a substitute most instantly cease and the principal being very fine one. no longer exempted by reason of the substitution must fulfil his uncompleted term of service.

In one of the cases it is said further ground for the continued exemtion of the applicant was taken, that the substitute is a free negro, and so "not liable for The Chancellor, while holding that upon the tes, more or less, but stop it as zoon as (but not before) all evidence before him he must regard the substitute as a free white man, signified that, if it were otherwise, he should feel compelled to treat the substitution as void, as in his judgment, free negroes could not legally be re- working. They have no gaus at Commings' Point, except

Ly canton of Norfolk.

Information deemed every way reliable, was received brings to the surface a scum. These constant skimm ngs here yesterday, that Noriolk city had been evacuated by the enemy. It is said that there is not a corporal's sence of on or two d smal looking gunboats, which lie anchored in the stream, our Norfolk people would feel purify the juice. It will neutralize the acids, but I doubt free again. We hope they will embrace the opportuwhich her waters have always been so justly celebrated. last night and this morning. Paris," being one, too heavy to elevate the green, wood, A few crabs too, of the size and flavor, which Norfolk used to furnish Petersburg in times gone by, adding a lot of those enormously large and temptingly fat and luscious oysters, would be very desirable.

It is quite evident that Abraham Lincoln is now portunity go unimproved .- Pet. Express, 7th inst.

A correspondent wants to know something about the origin of cannon, muskets, etc., but we hard; believe we can answer all his questions correctly. Cann in were used as military engines about the fourteenth century, but small arms appear to have been introduced in 1521, about two centuries later. They were first used by the Spanish intantry in the siege of Rhege. Markats were first of a very clumey construction, being so hear; that they could n the leve ed and fired from the shoulder; consequently soldiers were furnished with "rests," which they carried along and stuck in the ground to support the weapon. The gun sparks generated by the revolution of a notched wheel of and sixty-one, and drove them to their gunboats. He also ing property. Many, very many planters, who sub. Constitution on a phase of exigency. When it was percussion or detonating lock, since greatly improved, was

the invention of a feetch clergymyn named Forsyth. Cann in -ere used by Edward III in his first campaign against the Scots in 1327, and by the French at the siege of prisoners arrived here to-day. The above is official. Buy Guillaume in 1338. A few years after this they seem ormed of bars of pieces of iron, soldered to each other engthwise and bound together by iron hoops; semetimes lead or leather, protected in the same way, was used. The cannon balls were made of slove. Cannon began to be east about the middle of the fifteenth century, and at the end of the same century font metal, or bronze, was used Brass canr n were first made in England in 1535. Mortara lows: ters put up their syrup in poplar troughs. There will hold are shout as old as cannon. They were used in throwing red hot shot and stones before the invention of shells .-Shells were first used in 1425, when Charles VIII. besieged in 1697 - Mississippian.

The Baltimere Americ n, of the 2nd instant, has 2d; C. C. Herbert fom the 3d; A. M. Branch from the 4th; rency, we can endure a ten year's war, and still be able been received. We copy its summary of news: From Washington it is stated that in military circles District. there it is supposed that no serious impediment will interfere with reinforcing the Army of the Cumberland.

The Indianopolis Journal, of Monday, states that 15, The artiflery lost in the recent battles is being rapid

ly replaced by new batteries from Nashville. Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent affairs there unchanged. A large force of the rebels is upposed to be concentrating in the Valley.

A plot to burn all the Government steamers on the Western rivers is said to have been discovered in St. Louis. Several parties lave been arrested there and the matter will be investigated.

were more or less injured and four killed. The prisonbreakfast, and the temporary stairway of the building in which they were confined (an unfinished hotel, known as the Maxwell House.) gave way, precipitating them simple words, give your readers the whole excret, and ex- from the fifth to the second story of the building.

The city authorities of Baltimore have appointed a committee to proceed to New York and invite the officers of the Russian fleet to visit Baltimore and partake The officers of the French mea-of-war in New York

are said to feel a little nettled at the public receptions given to the Russian officers and let slip no opportunity to manifest their chagrin. Already several squabbles have taken place. The committee to examine the harbor of New York

state that they consider it in a perfect state of defence, the State. A deserter from the Richmond City Battalion, named Charles Hutchens, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has arrived in

The St. Louis Republican denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division has gone to Chatta-

Gold was quoted in New York, Friday, at 1433 First Board, and 142% Second Board. Virginia 6's 6114, North Carolina's 6616.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The sleamer Saxenia, with European advices to the 22d ult., passed Cape Race yesterday, 1st inst. The Russell that he had been instructed to withdraw from England, and was about to proceed to France. The U.S. gunboat Kearsage had arrived at Brest. pletely repaired, and proceeds immediately to meet a

Federal corvette at Lisbon, and attack her before she

can be joined by the one at Brest, which is repairing. The Confederate loan is quoted at 30 a 29 discount, and French rentes 67fr. 80c.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186 by J. 9 THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District of Georgia

FROM NOBTHERN VIRGINIA-CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

GOBDONSVILLE, Oct. 10th, 1863. Robinson's River this morning, driving them to their comp foor mile- b youd, on the Culpeper Road, where, after a show of resistance, they fled. We captured one hundred prisoners, including two Surgeons and one Captain; also

Two negro prisoners were brought in this morning belonging to the Heme Guard of Fairfax.

BICHMOND, Oct. 10:1, 1863. The excl ange in tice of Col. Onld, declaring the officers ted a letter from Gen. Meredith, the Yankse Commissioner, in which he makes out a balance in favor of the United prisoners held at Richmond. He charges in this matter a be more than a temporary struggle. deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the Confederate authorities. Mr. Ould, under date of October 2nd, makes a very lengthy reply, showing that he had acted acfrom costedy on the ground that the applicants had kee Commiss oner for the coarseness of his language. In heretofore been exempled from service upon furnishing conclusion, Mr. and says: The Confederate authorities and pursue the present policy of constantly adding to steals into greatness as he stole into Weshington upon substitutes. In each of these cas s the substitutes was will consider them elves entirely at liberty to pursue any an inflation that has become truly alarming. When his first advent. not within the age of conscription when mustered into course as to exchange on parole which they may deem service, but has now become so by the extersion of right and proper under all circomstances of the case; at President. The Chancellor refused the applications reciprocal rule in relation to those subjects without delay. The Senate of Virginia to day passed a very stringent

There was review of the troops for local defence by stitute is a mere indelgence, and necessarily upon con- Gen. Elzey to day. The weather was delightful and the

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Cct. 9, 1863. The enemy's batteries on Gadberry Hill were shelling

> FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 10th, 1 63,

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11th, 1863. Our usual regular fi e against the enemy has been kept up to-day. The Yankees are not replying, but continue the one mounted on Wednesday.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, 8. C., Cct. 12, 1863. A small boat containing two Yankee soldiers, was captured early yesterday morning in the harbor between Fert Sumter and the city. They were probably reconno tering, federate States has been drawn principally from Banks, but processed to be bearers of dispatches from Gillmore to from merchants who have been driven out of business Dahlgren, and that they mis ook Fort Sumter's lights for and from trust estates and charitable institu ions .nity to send us up a fot of those excellent tresh fish for that of the Ironaides. Firing was more rapid than usual Such sources have been exhausted, and it will be impos-

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIGNARY BIDGE, Oct. 9th, via Chicamanga, Oct. 10t 1. The enemy opened a heavy fire late yesterday afternoon times. We have no great money capitalists. Our ture time prove highly beneficial to ourselves, all too on Lookout Mountain from their Mortar Battery on Moc- capital consists mainly in lands and negroes, and the can be said with regard to it is, that there will be the more in need of soldiers than Le has been at any pre- casion Point, for the purpose of ascertaining whether our habits of our wealthy people for generations have kept enough to consider it when the United States have no vious period of the war, and from present appearance, mortar batteries had been removed. After firing for an them in one channel, that of producing cotton, tobacco in fied their wish to change their present law, since their it does seem that by a few v gorous, well directed blows hour, and failing to elicit a response, they abandoned the and rice, the surplus products to be invested in land can be few who will suppose that if we now, with in the right place, the ragged rebels might cause Old ides. A twenty-pounder perrott gun in the star fort, also and negroes. Much of our spare mercantile capital, some guarantee, set an opposite precident, that place Shanks to cry, "Hold enough; I surrender!" Now is threw a few shells in the direction of our seige pieces for a which has not been transferred to other countries, has dent will be held sacred in our favor supposing at any the time to strike for peace Let not the golden op- similar purpose, but a'so failed. Moccasin Point battery gone into the same channel. This thirst after land and time we should be at war with them. There wend to opened again this morning at 11 o'clock, firing very slowly negro investments has absorbed our millions of income, no objection to a discussion of the whole matter in the at our pointers on Lookent. The weather is clear and

FIGHT IN LOUISIANA-CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &2. VIA JACKSON Oct 10th, 1868.

On the 20th ult. Gen. Tom Green surprised a Yackee | were at the commencement of the war, they were not | anticipation of parliamentary action, are likely to proforce of two thousand that had left their gunboats and en. in a situation to invest in bonds. It is not reasonable very injurious, and also, that they beer an implement esmped on Bayon Fordache, east of Atchafalaya. He kill ed at least one hundred of them captured four hundred expense of incurring new debts or the necessity af sell- are ready utterly to disregard every point of their own steel placed over the pan containing the priming. The captured two twelve pounder Parrott gans. Am mg the scribed to the Cotton Loan, sold the bonds immediately lately sought on high authority to high an unit and a percentage over the pan containing look among the captured two twelve pounder Parrott gans. Am mg the captured were a large number of commissioned officers, including two Lieut. Colonels. Our loss was small. The

to have been no longer rare. In those times they were CHEERING NEWS PROM TEXAS-THE FIGHT AT SABINE PASS, &C., &C. Houston, Tras, Sept. 28th,

VIA JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 10th, 1863. The result of the August election in this Sta e was as fcl-Pendleton Murray was elected Governor over Gen. T. J. Chambers by about 5 0 0 votes. F. S. Stockdale, elected Naples. The howitzer was first used at the siege of Ath, Lieutenant-Governor by about two thousand majority. S. Crosby elected Land Commissioner without opposition .-Wm. Stedman elected from the lat; J. A. Wilcox from the

Movements are on foot for every county in the State to forward and support any remedial measure that our furnish the families of soldiers with corn at a maximum Government may adopt, however burdensome it may theatre of war, before Chattanooga, has had eirest From Cairo we learn that Gen. Sherman's corps of price of 50 cents per bushel. In many of the counties it is be, and thus save our country and our glorious cause. Grant's army is on the move, but whither it is not given and delivered to families without any charge.

most brilliant of the age. Forty-two men all told were sumption is so enormously high, and there is so much the rumor, and find there is no other foundation the 000 troops are to be sent forward to Gen. Rosecrans attacked in a battery by four gun-boats, backed by a first uncertainty in financial and commercial affairs, that then that the President is expected to make this land. of transports of twenty vessels, carrying over 10,000 men. there is no such thing as anticipating the coming wants portant and necessary visit. We captured two of the gun boats with all on board; of the Government. crippled a third, which afterwards sunk at sea, and sent the whole force back where it started from. The number from outlays, will, notwithstanding, require a large is should look into them through some other medium the of killed and wounded Federals was greater than our en- sue of paper currency, to pay the salaries of assessors the atmosphere of prejudice and official salaries of tire number; the prisoners taken was eight times our entire and collectors, to build new depots in which to store which exists in Richmond. force; the number of guns captured was more than double the various products, to furnish grain sacks, and to dethe number we had, and five times the weight of fray the heavy expenses of transportation, to say noth- ral other sections of the Confederacy with great a metal. These men were the Jeft Davis Guards, a ing of the waste and damage of grain incident to trans- vantage to the public interests. There is an important A terrible accident occurred in Nashville on Wed- company of Irish volunteers, reised in the city of Hone portation and storage lesday, by which about one hundred rebel prisoners | ton, in 1861, for the war. Silver medals have been presented to each member of the garrison by the citizens of this

The gunboat Clifton, one of the captured boats, is now in as good condition as when the attack was made, and is the headquarters for the time being of Gen'l Magrader.

Commander Crockett, of the Clifton, and Capt. Thompson, of the Sachem, together with the balance of the offi cers captured, are confined in the Court House in this city. Another attempt is speedily looked for to invade Texas. Our army is realy for the invasion at all points Sabine Pass was the weakest point we had. The people are rally ing at the call of danger in the most gratifying manner.

The draft for State troops, which at first resulted in 5,000 men, has now produced 10,000.

Capt. Herbert, member of Congress for the Second Dis-B. Baylor, Congressman elect from the Fifth District, has interest of our Government to induce investments, and ry bosom feels the wembling balance of hopes and four a fine company of still hunters also in the field. The spirit that all treasury notes ought to be placed on the same within. Amid this awful suspense, the view that ments of resistance is fully equal to that of the Spring of 1881. The soldiers and citizens will give a good account of them. Anything that is calculated to depreciate one class of hour. The fruits of victory, costly in blood and trout selves when the enemy appears.

The Indians on the frontiers are troublesome. They are armed and provisioned by the Yankees. Full proof of this has been found on the bodies of the Red Devils that have been killed.

The Confederate currency has greatly improved within a few days. It was down to fifteen for one, and transco- abundant means to pay, but without ability to meet ident, the Cabinet, and hundreds who enjoy the privi tions were reported at seventeen for one in this city. Gold is now sold at eight for one, and in Brownsville, on the Mexican border, it was being freely done at last advices at ten for one. This is the result of the operation of the tax

Lt. General Smith, and Mai. Gin. Magrader Mave the fullest confidence of the people.

suit him. The report of his being killed that appeared in markets of other nations against it, or detract from SENT NORTH .- i he Rev. Mr. Moore, Pastor of the the New Orleans Era, was an outrageous lie, but of a piece its value here. If the United States purchase our of the French; it is not credited, however.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 11, 1863. Hon. C. G. Memminger,

Sec etary of the Treasury. been avoided by prompt action of Congress last fall, have indicated, would be easily extingui had. which, in all probability, would have saved our coun-Gordon's cavalry attacked the enemy's picket grard at try a year of destructive war, and the addition of hundreds of millions to our national debt.

We have never, until recently, been without strong prospects of an early peace. The whole country has acted on short-war views. Our greatest politiciane, wisest commercial men, and capitalists of all classes; indeed, I may say every household concern, have acted determined to postpone the next Presidential election upon those views. Who is there that is not now em. until after the suppression of the rebellion and the resbarrassed by the want of hundreds of small articles | toration of the Union. The reason he assigns for this which might have been procured at cheap rates, if the bold movement is, that the Constitution requires all parties had been able to look a few months only into the States to vote, and that in the present condition of

nouncing what they deem the short-sighted policy of fully as absolute as those of Alexander II. or Narole the Administration, were foremost in predicting that III. The next step will be to make the office to redithere would be no war, and even up to the battle of tary in his family, after which he may assume the Manassas thought the Yankees would not fight us, and imperial crown as soon as he may think propwere reluctant after that conflict to believe that it would er. What lack for a rail-splitter! Sylla, Carre

I am fully persuaded that seventy-five millions dollars would be ample for a circulating medium for compared to that of old Abe. They were all great m the Confederate States, and that Government ought to and won their way to empire with their swords; cording to precedent and the letter of cartel. He repels reduce the present inflated currency to within one bunthe offensive aspersion upon himself and the government dred millions, as speedily as possible. It would have York Herold itself-never called Lincoln a great management. been better to sell 7 or 8 per cent, bonds as long as they except in derision. He slips into the throng as the could be disposed of at reasonable rates, than to adopt and as gently as if he had been born in the purple. [] that measure should fail the next and only reliable means was a forced loan. This is now our only means published on the very day of Resteranz's disastrons of of acsorbing the currency and preventing its further feat. It exults in the anticipation of a glorious illustration increase in providing for the future wants of the Gov. by that General-calls him the first officer in the Yan

the interest of our debt; and second the levy of a tax in the atter destruction of the latter. These York or forced loan of 25 per cent., of as much more as may editors are wonderful prophets, to be sure! dition resulting from the very nature of subititution, parade was witnessed by a multitude of ladies and other be needed, upon the property of the country, the taxpayers to receive either 7 or 8 per cent. bonds for such forced loans would suggest that the bonds bear a not less rate of interest than 7 per cent., this being less than the average rate of interest in the different States .-This tax should be distributed equally upon the wealth of every individual in the Cont deracy, to be collected in sums sufficient first to absorb the present currency, and next to provide for the future wants of Gov roment up to fifteen hundred millions.

I believe there are few men of property who could not raise the money to juy this tax, having bonds to hypothecate. But it would not be necessary to require cash from individuas A tax would not be taken .--This tax note, having a prior lien over all other debus, and in addition having the bond collatera's attached, would command money any where, and be at a premium until our currency became equal to gold and silver .- make no demand that measures should be They would be negotiable here and in every other country. Such an assumption of our national debt by the wealth of our country would silence the now under ourthe highest standard in all European markets.

If this tax or forced loan be levied equally on all the wealth of our country, its necessity, justice and propriety will commend it to every body, for all would see that it is better to give up even half of our estates than to become a conquered people and lose all.

The capital thus far invested in bonds in the Consible to make further progress in bonding by appeals to themselves. the patriotism of the people.

We are a peculiar people, unlike any of the civilized nations that have engaged in extensive wars in modern | vent vessels being built for a beligerent might at a laand kept us generally in debt as much as a year's in. | liament, where the paramount necessity of keeping and come. We have no millionaire bankers, merchants, our trading rights, and of not allowing them to be see manufacturers and other moneyed capitalists that live rificed to suit the desires of a Government, to avoid to in on eplender incomes derived from money at interest. porary disquietude, would be duly argued; but it the country and rule its destiny. Indebted as they to the ministry to stretch or override the actual law i to expect them to volunteer to invest in bonds at the resemblance to the views of the Federal politicians, who and invested the proceeds in the payment of debts or in lands and negroes, and are unwilling now to sell-even ground that their departure would be a signal for the to aid the Government -- any of their agricultural pro- United States to attack us, a blow was struck at it. ducts for less than the highest market value for curren- cause of peace, which it would be difficult to remain cy. Many are not willing to sell for currency at any Every one must have noticed that the wild like a price. This is all very natural, but it is ruinous to the against this country, with which the New York pr Government, and starvation to towns and villages and inflame their ignorant and credulous readers.

all that class of people who live on fixed incomes. From 1842 to 1847 the price of cotton ranged here at 4 and 5 cents per pound, corn at 35 to 40 cents a bushe), flour at \$5 a barrel, bacon at 4 to 41/2 cents a stimulate the worst point in the Northern character would ru'e lower now, if the currency was in a sound condition. There being such a vast breadth of land planted in grain, it would be correspondingly cheap.

If we can get back to what is equal to a specie cur-Frank Sexton from the 5th, and J. R. Baylor from the 6th to pay our national debt. Hence it becomes the duty of every man who has a particle of patriotism to come

The present heavy Tax Bill will not, I fear, reduce wanting gentlemen who have seen him when he page The result of the Sabine Pass fight shows it to be the the amount of floating currency. Every article of con- through here. We have made dilligent effort to varily

The tax in kind, although it relieves the Treasury my of Tennessee urgently requires that the President

job in this matter. The tax in kind relieves the agri- tance of the relations of Virginia, Richmond and Gen culturist from the necessity of going into the markets Lee's army to the great cause of the country, and to with his products to procure money with which to pay diminish the interest which those of the Central South his taxes. You thus make him independent of treasury and Southwestern portions of the Confederacy held in notes, which some are refusing to take for debts, and for the estimation of the Government. which they reluctantly bell anything they have. This | Such a conviction, if permitted to continue, will mode of taxation relieves the agriculturist from the ne- work serious injury, and the best way to remove it is to cessity of hauling his grain and other products to mar- give the personal attention of the President to the ket. It is a very happy relief from trudging through great events which transpire beyond the immediate cirthe mud and some thirty, fifty or a hundred miles to a cle of Cabinet control.

railroad depot, at his own risk. This would all be very well, were it not for its effects on the currency by circumscribing its field of circulation and by dispensing, as it does, with the necessity that otherwise would exist, for planters to become the Minute companies of exempts are being formed all over ready recipients of treasury notes—an article that many to the field, and are pouring out their hearts bust be and are pour notes. people distrust and are unwilling to hold longer than

they can find anything to invest it in. footing. Otherwise there will be confusion and distrust. bills will inevitably tend to cast a shade of distrust over sure, are gathered with a slow if not a timid land-

It is all important that the Government maintain an view. Distrust among leaders is openly acknowledged untainted credit, and nothing should be done that by the great fact of sudden arrests and suspensions and would indicate the slightest disposition to repudiate .- high quarters. We are now in the situation of a wealthy merchant who These things, fruitful in demonstration, have no has been overtaken by adverse circumstances with come upon us suddenly or without warning. The l'in his engagements except by new loans. Interest is a leges of high official intercourse, have long known their matter of no consideration with him; he does not at- existence. The people saw only their fruits, and with tempt to dictate terms, but meets his creditors in a them they have produced an instinctive want of confi liberal spirit, cost what it may.

I have no fears respecting the ultimate payment removed only by a change of results. of our national debt, if it be any where below two | Through our enquiries we are led to believe that the thousand millions. We will be able to make the President is on his way to the great point of interest, The policy of Gen. Magruder of fighting the enemy at | world pay it by an export duty on Cotton alone .- | and from his presence and personal examination we once furiously whenever he appears, has been our salva. American Cotton is the world's necessity. Five confidently look for the best results. tion. The Fabian policy may be a good one, but it don't cents per pound export duty will not close the merce of the world in Cotton goods. If England imposing spectacle .- At. Reg.

Our Financial Situation-Letter of William Grege- lis a purchaser, France, Spain, Russia and all other na tions engaged in manufacturing Cotton for the markets of the world will be forced to follow her example. Fire land may use Bembay Cotton for a substitute who. My DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 2d instant is be- other nations can do no bester; but if other combine fore me, requesting my views as to a remedy for the fi | could procure American Cotton with five come renancial embarrassment of our Government. I do not pound added to a paying price here, she would be to think our case a hopeless one; but it will require bold become a competitor for our great stapt. In this case men and bold measures to remedy evils that might have our national debt, if it can be kept within the limits

> I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant. WM. GREGG

LINCOLN PRESIDENT FOR LIFE - The N. Y. Sund Mercury, of the 20th ult., publishes a letter from Washington correspondent, who says that it has been the country it is impossible to comply with the require Many, who now clamor, and take the lead in dement. Thus Lincoln is President for life, with rowers Cromwell, and Napoleon, were accounted lucky men in their day, but their good fortuce was sheer adver-lithe most abject of Lincoln's sycophants-even the Ne

The paper from which we gather this information a service, says that his army is everwhelmingly sused a The finar cial scheme that I would recommend is this: in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and First, a continued money tax should be levied to pay courage to that of Bragg, and that a battle mast remarkable Richmond Disp

> From the London Times' City Art is SHIPBUILDING FOR BELLIGERENTS

Much surprise is excited among the impartial and chants in the city at the doctrines promulgated by m nal writers, from day to day, on the question of a minobligation and the Liverpool iron-clade. The law, a the commercial world understand it is, that was a war may be bailt here for any State, whether belt's rent or otherwise, provided they are not built and . to sea with the intention that British subjects should use them for hostile purposes. The natural impression would be that this law should be strictly advered to until changed by Parliament, and the aim of the property who argue the matter would appear to be not to pu more, but to prevent the exercise of neutrality. The stopping the supply of munitions of war to the North ern States, nor to the enticing of British subjects lead rent hints at final repudiation, and raise our bonds to Confederates may be shot down by English made connon, but the Federals must not have their cotton and tea seized by English built ships. In matters of this sort the only safe plan must be to declare that we are ready to build or make any instruments for which w can had customers to pay us-even a supply of the fire, if it should be wished for. Even the Federals down selves go as far in their pretensions as some Englishing are found to go for them. And only three weeks but the New York Journal of Commerce admitted that England stopped the iron clads, it would be only late she should stop the supply of arms and ammunital, to

As to the argument that an international law Our planters possess the wealth and intelligence of felt by many persons that these constant external seizure of the iron-clads, with or without law, on to gained strength with every concession made, with submission to France in the face of her bold define all their most cherished ideas and dogman is devel more cruel to the North even than it is burtful to the selves, and hence it is among the real friends of the . spectable portion of the American public that the Lie est regret is felt at any absence of dignity that may be

> President Davis and Eurggla Army The rumor that President Davis is on his way to il tion in our city for two days past, and there are me

betrayed on this side.

The condition of affairs in the Department and Au-

sion gaining ground among the people that the vie-The Government has undertaken a most complicated to the seat of Government tends to magnify the important

The life question of the Confederacy is now being argued at the cannon's mouth within twelve hours' run of Atlanta. The Northern hordes are pouring in anmerous corps to the scene of conflict. By this recon-

All eyes are turned anxiously to the point, and un the public eye is not one to give courage in this awind Contentions in council are not kept from the ; woll-

dence in the exis ing direction of effairs, which can be

Atlanta Confederacy

The fine cavalry regiment of Col. (x-Secutor, ex-Episcopal Church at Louisburg, N. C., has been sent with nearly everything that paper publishes about this Cotton, Great Britain also will be compelled to Secretary of State, ex-General, and Hon. Robert become be push your fires, watching the boilers do not boil over. If | ble correspondence with the enemy. Mr. Moore was boods. We have a report that Matamoras is in the hands tion of her gigantic wealth and power—the com- two miles from this city. They presented a grand and

H. M. SHAW. Col. 8th M. C. T. | you have a series of page, in the course of three or four a refugee from Wheeling, in Virginia.

Sorghum Molatses.

Cultivator, published at Augusta, Ga., says:

hundred acres or more; the size 10 inches in diameter and 24 long for the cylinders. They should be of cast fron .-

The care should not be cut until ripe, which may be

The juice, as pressed out by the mill, should run through

The siege of Charleston progresses slowly. The people repeat the process every few minutes for about thirty min-

superioity over all other alkalies. The Louisiana and Nest Lidia sugar planters use lime to its puritying agency. The lime will readily units with and neutralize the phospheric and the sulphuric acids, but are not the compounds, the sulphate of lime or "plaster of matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to eat " plaster of Paris," in mechanical so-

1st. Boil down until the strup is about one fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true that five gallons of 2d. Boil down until the syrup, being reduced to about less than that of England, it is quite possible that the nett one-fifth of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you rour it out and suspend it in the

syrup into tubs, and when cold, barrel it.

of our independence, or Egyptian bondage.
W. TONEY. Eufalia, Ala., 1863.

plode all the mistery of molasses making. I will say nothing as to the culture of the crop, except juice obtained from corn thoroughly ripe, I made 14 gallous of molasses. The next day, from 47 gations of juice

But enough on this point. I come now to directions : Put all the pots, ovens, kettles you have into utone or brick | London Times says that Mr. Mason had notified Earl no deduction to be made. No inquiry as to how the hogs work, with a chimney : in other words, make a furns ce.-As fast as the cane is crushed, strain the juice through a blanket folded twice and suspended upon a pole. M easuse, fill the boilers as fast as possible, and to every five gallons of juice add half a pint of good, a rong ley, or half The Florida, it is said, leaves Brest on the 23d, coma pint of milk of lime. I prefer the ley as the best sent; alzer of the innate acid of the plant; boil alowing at fi a skim off all he floating greenish matter as fas, as it ea ec.s in quantity, and then boil as rapidly as possible for an hour or so; strain again the ough the same blanket, re . turn to the boilers and continue the skimming. Boil as rapidly as p ssible; the object being to evaporate the a ge am u... of water, some 80 or 90 per cent. In an hour or two he greenish looking water will change its hue and

## TELEGRAPH.

Court of the Con'ederate States for the Northern District